

Business Notices.

900 BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, From a broken Wholesale Dry Goods House, worth \$12, selling for \$8.

At Evans' 66 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff-sts.

800 GOLD BROWN CLOTH FROCK COATS, From a broken Wholesale Dry Goods House, worth \$8, selling for \$5.25.

At Evans' 66 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff-sts.

1,000 BLACK FRENCH DRESSING PAINTS, From a broken Wholesale Dry Goods House, worth \$9, selling for \$6.25.

At Evans' 66 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff-sts.

2,500 RICH SILK VEILS, From the stock of a broken Wholesale Dry Goods House, worth \$4, selling for \$2.50.

At Evans' 66 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff-sts.

A WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS radically Cures RHEUMATISM—The latest improved principle of action. J. W. PETERMAN, General Agent, No. 42 Broadway, and at GORRIS & CO.'S, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, all iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane. W. W. BENT, General Agent.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ACT AS A STIMULUS, to establishing the power of digestion and excretion. In the colds and influenza now prevalent, no safer or better medicine can be used. Sold at No. 234 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union Square.

IMMENSE REDUCTION! JEFFERS' OF No. 373 Broadway. Offers his entire stock of Ladies' and Children's SHOES at greatly reduced prices. No one who has ever been presented to Ladies of New-York to obtain his goods at such a small reduction of prices.

The excellence of Gentlemen's HATS, manufactured by EVANS' HATS, has secured him an extensive patronage. His new WALKING STYLISH, just fitted, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and judgment.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Silk, Cotton, and Linen, at the old established stand, No. 61 Nassau Street. Prices Low. THA FERRIS & SONS.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28—Cures Seminal Emissions, Urinary Discharges, and consequent nervous debility and prostration, as the experience of thousands testifies. Price \$1 per box—sent free by mail on receipt of the price. Address: Dr. H. HUMPHREY, No. 362 Broadway.

TRUSSES—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. (A female attendance.)

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAIN CHAINS, New Patterns, for sale low by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 360 Broadway. \$30.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whoever is intended for publication, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

To Wholesale Merchants.

THE TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is a valuable medium through which Wholesale Dealers can reach Country Merchants. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE will be read by a large proportion of the Country Merchants in the Free States.

The Littlejohn Libel Suit.

A verbatim report of the trial of the suit of LITTLEJOHN vs. GRIMLEY will be published in pamphlet form at THE TRIBUNE Office, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant. It will contain the Pleas, Opening and Arguments of Counsel, Rejoinders of the Court, the entire Testimony, Summing up of Counsel, &c. Our subscribers who desire to secure and preserve a full report of this remarkable trial, will do well to procure our pamphlet edition. Price 10 cents.

Our friends will please not send us Postage Stamps of the old emission, as the time for exchanging them for the new issue has expired, and they are, to us, worthless.

THE DEMAND NOTES of the United States, whether payable in this city or elsewhere, will be gladly received at this office in payment for Subscriptions or Advertising. Our distant friends are urged to remit them to us in preference to any Bank Notes but that of our own and the New-England States.

The Cincinnati Enquirer—a journal no wise friendly to the Administration, to Gen. Fremont nor to Col. Blair—contains what purports to be the letters which have passed between Col. Frank P. Blair and his brother, the Postmaster-General, the President, Gen. Fremont, Mrs. Fremont and others, with regard to the recent differences between Gen. Fremont and Col. Blair. The object of publishing these letters at this time is evidently not to strengthen the National arms in the West, and we are somewhat surprised that any friend of the parties concerned should have furnished these letters for publication at present. We print them on another page.

Mr. A. Onkey Hall's response to "A Tax-payer's" inquiries appears in our columns to-day. It does not satisfy us that the system which appears to have been established in the management of the District-Attorney's receipts and disbursements is a correct one. For instance: Mr. Onkey Hall says he collected \$3,650 while in office, and his disbursements were \$5,634. Mr. Blunt, it seems, collected \$900 less than he paid out, be the same more or less. Mr. McKean collected \$6,259, and paid out \$8,451. Mr. Waterbury has collected over \$15,000, yet he too runs short—his office expenses overrun that sum. Suppose the next District-Attorney should collect \$50,000, it is likely that one time of that sum would ever get into the City Treasury! That depends, we suspect, on our choice of District-Attorney. We mean to support some one under whose management there will be a surplus paid over—and we need hardly add that we do not expect to support either Nelson J. Waterbury nor A. Onkey Hall.

We publish this morning an appeal from the Sanitary Commission to the women of the country, which we are sure will not be unheeded. Much as they have done, and much as they are doing, this earnest call upon them, on behalf of the sick and the suffering among those who have gone bravely forth in defense

of the country, will impart new energy to those labors in the domestic circle which are of such immense importance to the welfare of the army. The minutest of the directions given in the circular, as to the articles wanted, the necessity of providing them, the method of preparation, and the manner of sending them to their destination, leaves nothing to be said but to urge that they be read in every family that THE TRIBUNE enters, that they may incite those who have done nothing to delay no longer, and those who have done much or little to do more.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA hold their State Elections to-day; PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA hold theirs to-morrow. Iowa elects a Member of the Present Congress in place of the Hon. Samuel R. Curtis (Rep.), who has resigned to devote himself to the War for the Union. Pennsylvania elects only legislators and local officers this year; Indiana only local officers; Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota choose State officers also. In Ohio, the only State Tickets running are christened "Union" and "Democratic" respectively; in Iowa, "Republican" and "Democratic." Col. Merritt, who heads the Democratic ticket, having commanded the First Iowa at the sanguinary battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. In Minnesota alone are there a "Union" and two regular party tickets in nomination, viz.:

MINNESOTA.	Republican.	Union.	Democratic.
Governor.....	Sam. J. Kirkwood.	Sam. J. Kirkwood.	E. O. Hamlin.
Lieut.-Governor.....	J. R. Needham.	J. R. Needham.	John C. Marshall.
Sec. of State.....	Ralph P. Lowe.	Ralph P. Lowe.	Wayne Griswold.
Treasurer.....	John F. Wilson.	John F. Wilson.	C. P. Fischer.
Atty.-Gen.....	G. E. Cole.	G. E. Cole.	W. H. Peckham.

OHIO.

Union Ticket.	Democratic Ticket.
Governor.....	David Todd.
Lieut.-Governor.....	John C. Marshall.
Sec. of State.....	Ben. R. Cowen.
Treasurer.....	G. V. Dancy.
Atty.-Gen.....	Joseph H. Riley.
Jd. Public Works.....	J. F. Torrence.
Supreme Judge.....	Joshua Scott.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have no war news of special importance from Washington. All is quiet there and in the camps about the Capital. The state of affairs in Missouri still remains the chief topic of interest there. We have a reiteration of the declaration that the President has no intention of superseding Gen. Fremont, and Gen. Wool was on Saturday evening about to leave Washington, on his return to Fortress Monroe. Meanwhile, all agree on the necessity existing for a decisive blow to be struck at once in Missouri.

The report of the evacuation of Lexington by the Rebels under Price is again confirmed. In addition it is stated that Gen. Harri's division, 6,000 strong, when about six miles from Lexington, was attacked by the National forces, supposed to be under Gen. Sturgis, and routed with considerable loss, though the particulars are not given. Our intelligence from that section is not full or clear.

The propeller Fanny, in the service of the Government, was captured on the 1st inst. by three Rebel steamers, while on a trip from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomocoma with supplies. A number of our men were captured, and a quantity of stores fell into the hands of the enemy. An expedition, having for its object the recapture of the vessel taken, set out at once from Fortress Monroe, but has not yet been heard from.

Information from New-Orleans reaches us by way of Louisville, Ky. From this it appears that considerable excitement exists in the former city concerning the anticipated attack upon it by a National fleet. Columbiads have been planted above and below the city, and other measures for its defense have been taken. It is said, however, that it would be very easy for our troops from Ship Island to take the city in the rear, silence the batteries, and open the way for the approach of the fleet.

It is stated that John Ross, with 5,000 of the Cherokee Nation, has declared in favor of the Union, and that an influential half-breed named Read had met them in a skirmish near Talequah, the result of which was the defeat of the Rebels. This report does not agree with previous accounts from the same quarter, but is considered to be worthy of belief.

We publish this morning the charges and specifications of Gen. Fremont against Col. Blair. They were made public by THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT, entirely without the consent of the General, who has sent a message to Washington to that effect.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Herald persists in roundly asserting that Gen. Fremont has been virtually superseded—that Gen. Wool has been ordered to St. Louis, where he is to take command of Gen. Fremont's department—and that Gen. F. will forthwith surrender his command and report himself under arrest at Washington, where he is to be tried upon charges preferred against him by Col. F. P. Blair. The non-receipt at the War Department of the official record of Col. Blair's charges, which it was Gen. Fremont's duty to receive and forward, is, according to THE HERALD, the only reason why the order for Gen. F.'s arrest has not already gone forward, as that paper roundly asserted it did on Wednesday or Thursday last. There is at most but a moderate basis of truth in all this for a very large superstructure of invention.

That Col. Blair has not only informally but in due form preferred charges against Gen. Fremont—as he had a perfect right to do—is highly probable. That these charges, if preferred, should receive fit and reasonable attention, is due alike to Col. Blair and to Gen. Fremont. We were among the first to demand a searching and thorough Military Inquiry into the circumstances attending the capture of Col. Mulligan's force at Lexington, in order to fix the blame—if blame there be—precisely where it belongs. If Gen. Fremont is at all in fault, or has proved incompetent, we know no one who would wish him screened from justice. But there is no time now for such an inquiry, on the very eve of decisive events in upper Missouri, and when it is evident that his removal from command would disorganize the army on which the defense of the North-West depends. Let the fighting immedi-

ately on hand be first attended to, and then let there be a grand clearing up of old accounts. It were idle to say that Gen. Fremont would not, or should not, submit to an arrest and a court-martial should his superiors see fit to order one. Gen. Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, came home from the most brilliant campaign ever made on this continent to be tried by a court-martial, whereof his inferiors in rank, as in everything else, were the instigators. Gen. Fremont will doubtless submit cheerfully to a like ordeal; but his little business with Sterling Price, Rains, C. Fox Jackson, and Ben. McCulloch, would seem first in order, and we trust it will not be interfered with.

—And here we desire to place on record one prediction, based solely on our observation of the Military tactics of our present rebels, not only throughout the existing civil war, but during the troubles in Kansas. We do not say that they will not beat Gen. Fremont; but we feel certain that they will never meet him in open, manly combat. If they can surprise him or attack a division of his army in overwhelming force—say, three or four to one—or if they can draw him into an ambush, or induce him to rush his raw levies on masked batteries, formidable intrenchments, or any position which gives them every advantage, they will probably fight; but with equal forces on equal ground, never. Their soldiers have mainly had an experience of months in the field, and are flushed with recent success, while Gen. Fremont's are nearly all raw levies, not a fourth of whom have been under fire, while the events of the War in the West have generally been calculated to depress their spirits. Notwithstanding all this, we feel confident that the rebels will not fight on equal terms if they have a chance to run. Let us see if the facts do not bear out this prediction.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

We suggested, a fortnight ago, that the most effectual blockade of any Southern port—where such a measure is possible, as, for instance, Charleston and Savannah—would be to render its channel impassable. To escape the vigilance of a cruising squadron is not, as all history proves, a difficult matter, and the facility of doing so in this age of steamships is immensely increased. In all the European wars of the last seventy-five years where blockades have been attempted, the trade carried on with the interdicted countries has been immense in spite of fleets; it is idle to expect that our own prohibition of commerce along our hundreds of miles of sea coast is to prove an exception. How many ships and other vessels have run in and out of Southern ports, what quantities of arms, provisions, and munitions of war have been thus conveyed to the rebel forces within the last three months, it is impossible to tell; but as we know that the war was not undertaken without careful forethought, that the conspirators used Floyd, long before the Rebellion was an overt act, to disarm the Government, to deprive it of a navy, and to secure for themselves the weapons which they have turned against it, so it is not at all likely that they neglected other means to put themselves in a condition to carry out their treasonable purposes. Certainly if they made arrangements to purchase arms in Europe, as seems highly probable, they have been successful in running them into Southern ports, for none, that we know of, have ever been intercepted. Nor is the British steamship Bermuda, reported to have gone into Savannah a few days ago, laden with arms, the only vessel that has thus carried aid and comfort to the enemy.

That the Bermuda has been thus successful we have no doubt. A gentleman arrived here last week from Savannah, by way of Louisville, who assures us of the fact, and as he is vouched for to us as a man in whose word implicit reliance may be placed, we see no reason for doubting his statement. It is in itself, moreover, entirely credible.

He assures us that Mr. Edward C. Anderson, an ex-Mayor of Savannah, went over to England in Lord Ducie's yacht America, which was, if our memory serves us, in the port of Charleston some time in June, for the express purpose of buying arms. The Bermuda was sent out by Mr. Anderson and brought 6,500 Enfield rifles purchased by him. This we understand from our informant is only one installment of Mr. Anderson's purchases, as three to five more steamers are looked for with confidence at Savannah, all to bring arms. The Bermuda gets, of course, a high freight on these arms, but her profit will be still larger on a return cargo of cotton, should she be as fortunate in getting out as she was in getting in; and the double chance of a good voyage both ways is inducement enough for all these steamers to take the risk of capture. The Bermuda, it seems, was expected, and may, possibly, have been signaled somewhere on the coast. At any rate, at the precise moment to suit her convenience a heavy cannonading was opened at a distant post by the Rebels, and the blockading squadron hastened thither to ascertain its cause. When out of sight, the Bermuda slipped in. She took a risk which there are always men enough ready to take in time of war with the hope of great gain, and we, of course, are without remedy. Were Savannah closed by proclamation as a port of entry, we might have some ground of complaint to urge to the British Government at the evasion of our laws by her subjects. But as the case now stands her sufficient and very proper answer would be—you have proclaimed a blockade, and the whole world has a right to break it if you can't maintain its integrity. But if one department of Government does not think it best to close Savannah by law, we pray that another department will close it with hulk. Two or three in the channel off Tybee Light a fortnight ago would have been a loss to the Rebels of six thousand five hundred Enfield rifles, and the sale of a cargo of cotton. If done now it will prevent the entrance of the expected steamers, and it is better to rely on a material obstacle so impassable than upon the chance of the squadron not being again enticed away by some new "dodge," or the luck being next time with our ships. The loss is too much and the gain too

small on our side, while the Rebel gain is too great and the loss only that of adventurers, for us to leave anything to chance in this matter where it can be avoided.

SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS.

For a great many years past, the Postal service in the Slaveholding States has been a heavy tax upon the public treasury. It has annually run the Department in debt hundreds of thousands of dollars. This was mainly due to the great number of miles traversed, and the small amount of matter carried by the mails. Not being a reading community, having, when compared with the North, very few newspapers and common schools, and, in fact, embracing a large preponderance of the illiterate portion of the inhabitants of the country, and yet, being very sparsely settled, of course the South sent her mail-bags almost empty except along a few great thoroughfares connecting the more flourishing cities. We recollect to have heard of one route, five hundred miles long, over which a daily mail was carried, where the average contents of the bags and pouches did not exceed twenty letters and five newspapers. So much for the remote past.

We always regarded the carrying of the mails, by the Federal Government, in those seceded States which had declared themselves independent, and some of which were in open arms against it, as a remarkable stretch of that charity which covers a multitude of sins. At length, when the postal service in those States was suspended, and the traitors left to foot their own bills, it was found, on looking over the account current of the year, that the annual cost of the service in the Rebel States was \$3,926,806 13, while the proceeds were only \$830,378 89, making a loss of \$3,096,427 24. This was quite a snug little sum for the North to annually expend in carrying the letters and newspapers of "our Southern brethren," who, for years had been plotting a conspiracy against the Union, which had now ripened into open insurrection against the Government that lavished such sums upon them.

But this is not the worst of the case. The Confederate States, on organizing their so-called Government, placed at the head of the Post-Office Department John H. Reagan, formerly a member of the United States Congress from Texas. Reagan had been a thief and swindler in a small way in that State ere he appeared upon the broader theater of the Union. He achieved, while in Congress, a marked reputation for trickery, chicanery and dishonesty, accompanied by an exhibition of fair business capacity and quenchless perseverance in accomplishing his ends. Our Washington reporter gives us, this morning, under the telegraphic head, a specimen of the manner in which Reagan's subordinates in the South—it will be recollected that all Federal Postmasters in the Rebel States were continued in office by the Jeff. Davis Congress—are disposed to close up their accounts with the Post-Office Department at Washington. Following the lead of their Mississippi chief, they repudiate their obligations, and like Reagan and his colleague Benjamin, steal all they can lay their hands upon. Of the moneys and postage-stamps in their hands on the 1st of April last, and actually belonging to the Federal Government, these Confederate Postmasters have retained and refuse to pay over \$210,544 18. Some of these swindlers probably have reported to the department, but refuse to refund, while 5,769 of them decline to make any returns at all. To this sweeping statement there are two honorable exceptions. The Postmasters at New-Orleans and Nashville acknowledge the amount of Federal funds in their hands, and hold it subject to the draft of the Postmaster-General at Washington. Like the few righteous men in Sodom, they are refreshing oases in a wide desert of thieves, peculators and swindlers.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The position of the Massachusetts Republicans, upon the meeting of their State Convention on Tuesday last, was a peculiar one. The war may very properly change political duties, but no resolution of oblivion can ever erase from men's minds the feelings of personal injury. In Massachusetts more generally perhaps than any other State, Republicans have been subjected to imputations of selfish motive, and to the charge of recklessly disregarding the public safety. The Democratic and Constitutional Union parties have always said not merely that the Republican party were mischievous, for this anybody who thought so had a right to say, but they have assumed that Republicans were either madly or maliciously mischievous. If they were wrong in their heads, they were wrong in their hearts; and those of them who were not venal were fanatical. Accusations like these sink deeply into the minds and memories of Massachusetts men; and the tenacity with which they are remembered is in proportion to the sense of their injustice. Substantially, the charge against the Republican party has been that it had the dissolution of the Union specifically in view. Minor counts have now and then been inserted in the indictment; and Republicans have been called now amalgamationists, now infidels, and anon agrarians "socialists." They have had to bear the odium of Mr. Theodore Parker's theology, of John Brown's executive ideas, of Mr. Garrison's extreme sentiments, and of all other things displeasing to the conservative mind. That they can forgive and forget in the day of their political power the taunts, and the aggressions which attended their political weakness, refutes the collected scandals of years. No man has been more slandered than Mr. Richard H. Dana, jr., the present United States District-Attorney. He was charged in the Constitutional Convention with "ingratitude to the hand that fed him." When he nobly stepped forward and gave his great personal ability to the cause of a fugitive slave, he was himself threatened with indictment, and he was feloniously assaulted upon the highway. And yet Mr. Dana came forward in the Convention, with no grain of malicious resentment in his manly and Christian heart, and urged the nomination of Mr. Frothingham, one of the editors of THE BOSTON POST,

for the office of Secretary of State; and he afterward seconded the amendment nominating Mr. Abbott—described by Mr. F. W. Bird as "a bigoted, hunker, Pro-Slavery Democrat"—for Attorney-General. The spirit of Mr. Dana, in spite of some natural disposition, for which we have sufficiently accounted, was the spirit of the Convention. A mixed ticket, as our readers already know, was nominated, Mr. Dickinson (Constitutional-Union) receiving the nomination for Lieut.-Governor; and Mr. Abbott (Dem.) the nomination for Attorney-General.

—It seems to us to be simply just, when a political party throws aside all selfish considerations for the sake of the country, that the nature and whole extent of its sacrifices should be understood. A Massachusetts Republican has a right to be honestly attached to his party, to desire its continuance and to dread its extinction. He has not been contending for a trifle in the past, and he knows that before these momentous disputes can be adjusted, he must encounter much difference of opinion and engage in many political contests. He knows the value of party drill and discipline. He knows what it has cost, of unceasing labor, of personal devotion, of argument and of appeal to consolidate the organization of which he is a member; and he knows, for he has all his life been taught, that without strictly party nominations, no party can be sure of prolonged existence. The emergencies of the future he can only conjecture; but experience has taught him to dread compromises, which are always so many surrenders of principle, and settlements which really settle nothing.

But this is not all. The Republicans must not only risk the existence of the organization to which he is attached, when he assents to a mixed nomination, but he must take upon trust and support men who have never been tried by his standard of political duty. He must show a confidence surpassing the confidence of lovers, and he must concede a credit unknown in commercial circles. To say no more, it is quite as hard for a Republican to shake hands with Mr. Hallett as it is for Mr. Hallett to shake hands with a Republican. Confidence has heretofore been considered a plant of slow growth, and all the forcing in the world cannot make a Jonah's gourd of it.

In addition to this, it must be remembered that, fusion or no fusion, the Massachusetts Republicans were perfectly sure of electing any ticket nominated by their Convention. No possible political accident could have defeated them. There could be no bargain, for nobody had anything to offer them; and all danger of a coalition against them disappeared when the Democratic State Convention kicked the Constitutional Union men out at the back door.

Again: the Massachusetts Republicans have been, in times past, even when they were weaker than they now are, most difficultly lectured upon the subject of coalitions. When they coalesced with the Democrats there was a howl of reproach, and when they joined hands with the Americans there was another. The only talk was of truck and dicker. The only virtue was to stand upon your own feet, and the chief sin of Mr. Sumner's first election was that good Democrats gave their votes for him in exchange for Republican support of Gov. Boutwell. This was not a century ago; and yet the very men who indignantly reproached the coalition would have been the loudest in their censure if the Republican Convention on Tuesday had nominated a straight ticket. So change the times, and so men change with them!

But whatever disadvantages may result from the policy adopted, the Republicans of Massachusetts have put upon record an indelible refutation of the calumnies by which they have been so often assailed. They have exhibited the confidence of strength and the devotion of a patriotism which cannot hereafter be questioned. They have given the best possible proof of their fidelity to the Union; and whoever may hereafter captiously question it, will be recognized as a chronic grumbler with whom it would be folly to contend.

STATE POLITICS.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which had at first put up the Republican State ticket, has substituted the People's Union ticket. They differ only with regard to the Canal Commissioner for the short term: Benj. F. Bruce being the nominee on the Republican and Fred'k. A. Tallmadge on the People's, the Democrats on the two tickets being the same.

So far, the nominees for Senators on the People's Union ticket are as follows:

District II. (Brooklyn) JESSE C. SMITH.

" III. (Brooklyn) Henry C. Murphy.

" VIII. (Westchester) HENRIETTA B. ROBERTSON.

" X. (Ulster, &c.) Theodore R. Wadsworth.

" XIV. (Schenectady, &c.) WILLIAM CLARK.

" XXII. (Oneida) GEORGE GREENE.

" XXVI. (Otsego, &c.) CHARLES J. FOLGER.

" XXXI. (Columbia) Henry W. Rogers.

[We have placed in Italics the names of those who were formerly Democrats, while those who were Republicans are in small capitals.]

The nomination of many Democrats on Union tickets for both Senate and Assembly, in strongly Republican Counties, assure a much stronger Democratic representation in our next than in our two last Legislatures. Most of the Democrats, as of the Republicans, so nominated, are men of decided ability and integrity. We trust that the nominations hereafter to be made of Union candidates, whether of Republican or Democratic antecedents, will be distinguished alike for probity and talent. If corrupt or otherwise unfit men should in any case be nominated, do not hesitate to apply the effectual remedy.

STORIES THAT NEED NO REFUTATION.

1. The people of Missouri were generally in favor of the Union and against the Secession rebels.

2. Gen. Fremont issued a Proclamation in which he gave notice that the slaves of active rebels should be free.

3. Whereupon the Unionists aforesaid, or a good many of them, turned rebels!

These statements will only hold together on the presumption that the volatile Unionists aforesaid were sick of Slavery, and took the readiest way to get rid of it.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND THE REBELLION.

The action of the Episcopal Convention, which met last week in this city, is the subject of comment and of surprise not only out of the Church but in it. At a time when the people, young and old, rich and poor, of all sects and all parties, are united in a war to maintain the freedom of the people and the integrity of the Constitution—a Constitution on which, as Bishop Hobart showed in his famous sermon, was modeled that of the Church itself—it was hardly supposed that an Episcopal Convention could meet to debate rules of order and forms of canon, and be silent on a great national calamity.

Though at the formation of the American branch of the Anglican Church by the men of the Revolution, the political tie that connected Church and State was sundered, the high moral and religious duty which the American Church owes to the United States was not in the least forgotten, but was recognized throughout the prayer-book. For the petition for the Sovereignty of Great Britain was substituted the prayer for the President of the United States. In the Litany, the people are taught to pray the good Lord to deliver them from "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion." The safety and welfare of the people, the deliberation of Congress, and especially "the honor of this people," are made the subjects of special and solemn devotion; and from first to last the prayer-book teaches that no man can be a good Christian or a true Churchman unless he be in thought and word and deed a loyal citizen. The duty of loyalty on the part of the British subject to the British Constitution, as expounded by the English Church, is distinctly recognized *mutatis mutandis* by the American Church as the equal duty of American citizens to the American Constitution.

The Convention knew well that the views of many, both of the clergy and the laity, on this duty of loyalty had become frightfully lax, and that there have been rumors that even among the clergy of the diocese might be found men who, however outwardly loyal, sympathized with the Rebellion in their hearts, and they knew well how absolutely essential it is to the success of the Government that sympathy with rebellion should be replaced by the most ardent loyalty.

Such being the state of things, Mr. Jay offered the following preamble and resolution, which had been carefully pondered and approved by the most conservative men in the Church—clerical and lay—such men as Dr. Alexander H. Vinton of Trinity Church, Dr. Montgomery, the Hon. Murray Hoffman, the Rev. Mr. Boggs, and others of equal respectability:

Whereas, The 26th of the Articles of Religion established by the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, entitled "Of Homilies" was enacted in the Church as far as it declares the Book of Homilies to be an exposition of Christian Doctrine, and instructive in Piety and Morals; and the order for reading the same in Church and in private, and the order for the same to be read in all the Churches of the Diocese by the minister, diligently and distinctly, that the same may be understood by the people.

Resolved, That the Right Reverend the Bishop of this Diocese be respectfully requested, so soon as may be found convenient, to revise, or cause to be revised by such proper person or persons as he shall appoint for the said purpose, the Homily against Rebellion, clearing the same of local reference and obsolete phrases, and applying the Christian doctrine taught therein to the position and duties of the members of the Church, and the exigency of the present time and occasion; to the end that the said Homily, when so revised and adopted, may be read in all the Churches of the Diocese by the minister, diligently and distinctly, that the same may be understood by the people.

This resolution, to which the most eminent authorities in the Convention admitted there could be but one objection—that it might disturb the holy calm of the Church—was not even received by the Convention. By a new rule of procedure of which this aid and comfort to the rebellion is the first fruits, neither the mover nor any of the distinguished gentlemen who were prepared to speak in favor of the resolution were allowed to open their mouths. The gag certainly never was applied in a more congenial case.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIANITY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Evangelical Alliance—composed of delegates from all the Protestant churches regarded by each other as Orthodox—was in session at Geneva during the earlier half of September. A great many persons of American fame were present. A letter writer states that the standards of Orthodoxy were found on comparison quite diverse, and that many clergymen were not a little scandalized on perceiving that, in the home of Calvin and Farel, those who crowded the churches on Sunday morning were found thronging the theater in the evening of that day. The following declaration of sentiment with regard to our Civil War and its cause was unanimously adopted by the Alliance:

"The Conference of Christians of all countries assembled at Geneva testifies to its brethren of the United States the lively sympathy which it feels for them in their terrible crisis which debilitates their country. The members of this assembly desire to pray fervently that these deplorable events may be turned to the advancement of the interests of humanity, of Liberty, and of the kingdom of God. Convinced that the existence of Slavery is the cause of the war, the Conference prays to the Lord to bring about, by wise and Christian measures, the suppression of this institution, which is as contrary to the spirit of the Gospel as it is to the peace, progress, and prosperity of that great nation. And, since our brethren of the United States have set apart the 25th inst. as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, the Conference invites Christians of different countries to unite on that day before the throne of grace to pray with their brethren in regard to their present trial, remembering that if one member suffer all the others suffer with it."

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.—Br. steamer Karak arrived at this port from Havana 25th ult., via Nassau, N. P., 30th.

The news from Havana was greatly improving. Only two cases of yellow fever were reported in the Hospital from the shipping, and they were improving.

The prize-schooner Sharp, lying at the Union Store Dock, Brooklyn, was at noon on Saturday sold by public auction for \$2,000. She was purchased by Mr. Elder for the Government.